SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1785. [No. 732.]

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

Printed by SOUTHWICK & BARBER, at the Foot of the PARADE.

"*Whene'er our Country calls—Friends, Sons, and Sires, ſhould yield their Treaſure*
"*up, nor own a Senſe beyond the Public Safety.*" BROOKES's GUSTAVUS VASA.

Private Lodgings for Gentlemen

are now opened, at that elegant and airy Seat belonging to JOHN BANISTER, Eſq; by the Subſcriber, who takes this Method of returning his Thanks to thoſe Gentlemen who have been pleaſed to honor him with their Company; and flatters himſelf, that the great Expence he has been at in order to accommodate them, and the known Healthineſs of the Situation, will entitle him to look for a Continuance of the public Favour.—They may depend on the moſt pointed Attention being paid by their

Moſt obedient,
And moſt obliged,
Humble Servant,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

N. B. The very beſt of STABLING and PASTURE for Horſes.

Newport, 30th April, 1785.

Juſt imported in the Brigantine LONDON, Captain MACY,

A VERY grand Aſſortment of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS, ſuitable for all Seaſons of the Year, eſpecially the preſent, and now ready for Sale, at the Store of

Thomas Green and Sons,

At the ROE-BUCK, near CARR's-FERRY.

Newport, April 23, 1785.

JOHN COOKE

Has received by the Brigantine LONDON, Capt. MACY, a good Aſſortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, which he has for Sale, at his Shop next Door South of the Hon. GEORGE HAZARD, Eſq;——Cheap for Caſh—amongſt which are the following Articles:

FASHIONABLE Broad cloths and Caſſimeres, with Trimming,
Royal Ribbs, Corduroy, and plain Velvets,
Black Serge Denim, Sattinet, and Everlaſting,
Moreens, Durants, and Tammies,
Shalloons and Calimancoes,
Jains, Janets, and Fuſtians,
Black and white Modes,
Black Sattin and Pelongs,
Sarſnets of all Colours,
Faſhionable Luteſtrings, & Perſians,
Silk Quilts,
Barcelona and other Silk Handkerchiefs,
Gauze and Kenting Ditto,
Gauzes and Tiffenys of all Sorts,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Fine worked Lawn Aprons,
Wide Book and ſtriped Muſlins,
A Variety of Calicoes and printed Linens,
Mens' Thread and Hemp Hoſe,
Womens' Cotton Ditto,
Ruſſia and Iriſh 5-4ths Sheetings,
Ruſſia and Iriſh Dowlas,
7-8 and Yard Wide Linens,
Brown and ſtriped Holland,
Mens' Beaver Gloves,
Womens' Lamb and Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Ladies black Velvet Collering and Trimming,
Womens' and Childrens' Morrocco Shoes,
Sattinet and Calimanco Ditto,
Ladies faſhionable riding Hats,
Mens black and drab Ditto of all Kinds,
Chip Hats of all Colours,
Black and white Feathers,
Elegant French Flowers,
Faſhionable Shawls,
Ivory, Pocket, and Bamboo Fans,
Faſhionable Scots Carpeting,

ALSO,

An Aſſortment of NAILS and PEWTER.

Freſh RAISINS and ALMONDS.

The ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

GARDEN SEEDS.

GARDEN SEEDS imported from London, warranted good, to be ſold, by

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At his Shop, the Corner of the Old Church-Lane, Newport, viz.

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Alſo Clover Seed—Herd's and Burden Graſs Ditto—and Weſt-India Goods, cheap for Caſh.

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A great Choice of Calicoes, Cottons, Chintſes, Chints, Borderings, Shawls, and Bengals,

Luteſtrings, Mantuas, Ducapes, Sattins, Modes, Perſians, Taffaties, and Sarſnetts,

Silk Tiſſues, Jeans, printed Janets, Fuſtians, Nankeens, Princeſs Stuff, Corduroy, and Velvets,

Iriſh Linens, Sheeting, Chex, Bedticks, Diapers, Table Cloths, and Huckaback,

A beautiful Collection of Gauzes, Handkerchiefs, Aprons, Bufonts, and Ribbons,

Silk, Thread, Hemp, and Worſted Hoſe, Gloves and Mitts,

Black and white Laces, Gold and Silver Cord for Ladies Habits,

Mens, Ladies, and Youths Hats of *every Kind and Colour*, Chips for Bonnets, and elaſtic Hat-Bands,

Muſlins, Cambricks, Lawns, Marſeilles Quiltings, Drawboys, and Perſian Coats,

Hoſe's, and common Womens' and Childrens' Shoes.

Nails, Glaſs, & Painters Colours,

Faſhionable plated Buttons and Buckles—Table, Cutlets, and Penknives—beſt Steel Spades—Pewter of all Sorts—Shot of all Sizes—beſides a great Variety of Goods not particularized.

Newport, April 29, 1785.

AT GREEN's CHEAP SHOP, juſt opened at WICKFORD, NORTH-KINGSTOWN, is to be ſeen a complete Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, juſt imported in the LONDON PACKET, Capt. MACY, and will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable Terms for Caſh or Country Produce.

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THE Managers of the LOTTERY granted for the Benefit of the Second Congregational Society in Newport, inform the Public, that the Firſt Claſs will conſiſt of 3000 Tickets, and will certainly be drawn on the 16th Day of May next.

The Numbers and Value of the Prizes in the Firſt Claſs, will be as follows:

1	of	250	is		250
2		50			100
6		25			150
25		10			250
25		5			125
750		2			1500
					2375
			For Repairs		625
					3000

The Sale of the Tickets, will continue until the Day of Drawing.

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Dr. PRICE's OBSERVATIONS *continued.*

Of EDUCATION.

SUCH is the ſtate of things which I wiſh to take place in the united *American* States.—In order to introduce and perpetuate it, and at the ſame time to give it the greateſt effect on the improvement of the world, nothing is more neceſſary than the eſtabliſhment of a wiſe and liberal plan of EDUCATION. It is impoſſible properly to repreſent the importance of this. So much is left by the author of nature to depend on the turn given to the mind in early life and the impreſſions then made, that I have often thought there may be a *ſecret* remaining to be diſcovered in education, which will cauſe future generations to grow up virtuous and happy, and accelerate human improvement to a greater degree than can at preſent be imagined.

The end of education is to direct the powers of the mind in unfolding themſelves; and to aſſiſt them in gaining their juſt bent and force. And, in order to this, its buſineſs ſhould be to teach *how* to think, rather than *what* to think; or to lead into the beſt way of ſearching for truth, rather than to inſtruct in truth itſelf.—As for the latter who is qualified for it? There are many indeed who are eager to undertake this office. All parties and ſects think they have diſcovered truth, and that they alone are its advocates and friends. But the very different and inconſiſtent accounts they give of it demonſtrate they are utter ſtrangers to it; and that it is better to teach *nothing*, than to teach what they hold out for truth. The greater their confidence, the greater is the reaſon for diſtruſting them. We generally ſee the warmeſt zeal, where the object of it is the greateſt nonſenſe.

Such obſervations have a particular tendency to ſhew that education ought to be an initiation into candour, rather than into any ſyſtems of faith; and it ſhould form a habit of cool and patient inveſtigation, rather than an attachment to any opinions.

But hitherto education has been conducted on a contrary plan. It has been a *contraction*, not an *enlargement* of the intellectual faculties; an *injection* of falſe principles hardening them in error, not a *diſcipline* enlightening and improving them. Inſtead of opening and ſtrengthening them, and teaching to think *freely*; it hath cramped and enſlaved them, and qualified for thinking only in *one* track. Inſtead of inſtilling humility, charity, and liberality, and thus preparing for an eaſier diſcovery and a readier admiſſion of truth; it has inflated with conceit, and ſtuffed the human mind with wretched prejudices.

The more has been learnt from *ſuch* education, the more it becomes neceſſary to be unlearnt. The more has been taught in this way, of ſo much the more muſt the mind be emptied before true wiſdom can enter.—Such was education in the time of the firſt teachers of chriſtianity. By furniſhing with ſkill in the arts of diſputation and ſophiſtry, and producing an attachment to eſtabliſhed ſyſtems, it turned the minds of men from truth, and rendered them more determined to reſiſt evidence, and more capable of evading it. Hence it happened, that this heavenly inſtruction, when firſt communicated, was *to the Jews a ſtumbling block, and to the Greeks fooliſhneſs*; and that, in ſpite of *miracles themſelves*, the perſons who rejected it with moſt diſdain, and who oppoſed it with moſt violence, were thoſe who had been educated in colleges, and were beſt verſed in the falſe learning of the times: And had it taught the true philoſophy inſtead of the true religion, the effect would have been the ſame. The doctrine "that the ſun ſtood ſtill and that the earth "moved round it," would have been reckoned no leſs abſurd and incredible, than the doctrine of a *crucified Meſſiah*. And the men who would have treated ſuch an inſtruction with moſt contempt, would have been the *wiſe and the prudent*; that is, the proud ſophiſts and the learned doctors of the times, who had ſtudied the *Ptolemaick* ſyſtem of the world, and learnt by cycles and epycicles, to account for all the motions of the heavenly bodies.

In like manner, when the improvement of Logick in Mr. LOCKE's *Eſſay on the Human Underſtanding* was firſt publiſhed in *Britain*, the perſons readieſt to attend to it and to receive it were thoſe who had never been trained in colleges; and whoſe minds, therefore, had never been perverted by an inſtruction in the jargon of the ſchools. To the deep profeſſors of the time, it appeared (like the doctrine taught in his book on the reaſonableneſs of Chriſtianity) to be a dangerous novelty and hereſy; and the Univerſity of OXFORD, in particular, condemned and reprobated the author. The like happened when Sir ISAAC NEWTON's diſcoveries were firſt publiſhed. A romance (that is the Philoſophy of DESCARTES) was then in poſſeſſion of the philoſophical world. Education had rivetted it in the mind of the learned; and it was twenty-ſeven years before NEWTON's *Principia* could gain ſufficient credit to bring it to a ſecond edition.—Such are the prejudices which have generally prevailed againſt new lights. Such the impediments which have been thrown in the way of improvement by a narrow plan of education.—Even now the principal object of education (eſpecially in divinity) is to teach eſtabliſhed ſyſtems as certain truths, and to qualify for ſucceſsfully defending them againſt opponents; and thus to arm the mind againſt conviction, and render it impenetrable to farther light. Indeed, were it offered to my opinion which I would have, the plain ſenſe of a common and untutored man, or the deep erudition of the proud ſcholars and profeſſors in moſt univerſities, I ſhould eagerly prefer the former, from a perſuaſion that it would leave me at a leſs diſtance from real wiſdom.—An unoccupied and ſimple mind I think infinitely preferable to a mind warped by ſyſtems; and the entire want of learning better than a learning, ſuch as moſt of that is which hitherto has been ſought and admired—A learning which puffs up, while in reality it is nothing but profounder ignorance and more inveterate prejudice.

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In like manner, when the improvement of Logick in Mr. LOCKE's *Eſſay on the Human Underſtanding* was firſt publiſhed in *Britain*, the perſons readieſt to attend to it and to receive it were thoſe who had never been trained in colleges; and whoſe minds, therefore, had never been perverted by an inſtruction in the jargon of the ſchools. To the deep profeſſors of the time, it appeared (like the doctrine taught in his book on the reaſonableneſs of Chriſtianity) to be a dangerous novelty and hereſy; and the Univerſity of OXFORD, in particular, condemned and reprobated the author. The like happened when Sir ISAAC NEWTON's diſcoveries were firſt publiſhed. A romance (that is the Philoſophy of DESCARTES) was then in poſſeſſion of the philoſophical world. Education had riveted it in the mind of the learned; and it was twenty-ſeven years before NEWTON's *Principia* could gain ſufficient credit to bring it to a ſecond edition.—Such are the prejudices which have generally prevailed againſt new lights. Such the impediments which have been thrown in the way of improvement by a narrow plan of education.—Even now the principal object of education (eſpecially in divinity) is to teach eſtabliſhed ſyſtems as certain truths, and to qualify for ſucceſsfully defending them againſt opponents; and thus to arm the mind againſt conviction, and render it impenetrable to farther light. Indeed, were it offered to my opinion which I would have, the plain ſenſe of a common and untutored man, or the deep erudition of the proud ſcholars and profeſſors in moſt univerſities, I ſhould eagerly prefer the former, from a perſuaſion that it would leave me at a leſs diſtance from real wiſdom.—An unoccupied and ſimple mind I think infinitely preferable to a mind warped by ſyſtems; and the entire want of learning better than a learning, ſuch as moſt of that is which hitherto has been ſought and admired—A learning which puffs up, while in reality it is nothing but profounder ignorance and more inveterate prejudice.

It may be worth adding here, that a narrow education (ſhould it ever happen not to produce the evils now mentioned) will probably produce equal evils of a contrary

nature. I mean, that there will be danger, when persons so educated come to see the absurdity of *some* of the opinions in which they have been educated, that they will become prejudiced against them *all*, and, consequently, throw them *all* away, and run wild into scepticism and infidelity.—At present, in this part of the world, this is a very common event.

I am by no means qualified to give a just account of the particular method in which education ought to be conducted, so as to avoid these evils: That is, so as to render the mind free and unfettered; quick in discerning evidence, and prepared to follow it from whatever quarter and in whatever manner it may offer itself. But certain it is, that the best mode of education is that which does this most effectually; which guards best against silly prejudices; which inflames most with the love of truth; which disposes most to ingenuity and fairness, and leaves the mind most sensible of its own need of farther information.—Had this been always the aim of education, mankind would now have been farther advanced.——It supposes, however, an *improved* state of mankind; and when once it has taken place, it will quicken the progress of *improvement*.

I have in these observations expressed a dislike of systems; but I have meant only to condemn that attachment to them as standards of truth which has been too prevalent. It may be necessary in education to make use of them; or of books explaining them. But they should be used only as guides and helps to inquiry. Instruction in them should be attended with a fair exhibition of the evidence on both sides of every question; and care should be taken to induce, as far as possible, a habit of believing only on an overbalance of evidence; and of proportioning assent in every case to the degree of that overbalance, without regarding authority, antiquity, singularity, novelty, or any of the prejudices which too commonly influence assent.——Nothing is so well fitted to produce this habit as the study of *Mathematics*. In these sciences no one ever thinks of giving his assent to a proposition till he can clearly understand it, and see it proved by a fair deduction from propositions previously understood and proved. In these sciences the mind is inured to close and patient attention; shewn the nature of just reasoning; and taught to form distinct ideas, and to expect clear evidence in all cases before belief. They furnish, therefore, the best exercise for the intellectual powers, and the best defence against that credulity and precipitation and confusion of ideas which are the common sources of error.

There is, however, a danger to be avoided here. Mathematical studies may absorb the attention too much; and when they do, they contract the mind by rendering it incapable of thinking *at large*; by disqualifying it for judging of any evidence except mathematical; and, consequently, disposing it to an unreasonable scepticism on all subjects which admit not of such evidence.—There have been many instances of this narrowness in Mathematicians.

But to return from this digression.—I cannot help observing on this occasion, with respect to CHRISTIANITY in particular, that education ought to lead to a habit of judging of it as it is in the code itself of Christianity; that the doctrines it reveals should be learnt only from a critical and fair inquiry into the sense of this code; and that all instruction in it should be a preparation for making this inquiry and a communication of assistance in examining into the proofs of its divine original, and in determining to what degree of evidence these proofs amount, after allowing every difficulty its just weight.—This has never yet been the practice among Christians. The New Testament has been reckoned hitherto an *insufficient* standard of Christian Divinity; and, therefore, formularies of human invention, *pretending* to explain and define it (but in reality misrepresenting and dishonouring it) have been substituted in its room; and teaching *these* has been called teaching *Christianity*. And it is very remarkable, that in the *English* Universities no Lectures on the New Testament are ever read, or even suffered to be read; and that, through all Christendom, it is much less an object of attention than the *systems* and *creeds* which have been founded upon it.

I will only add on this subject, that it is above all things necessary, while instruction is conveyed, to convey with it a sense of the imbecility of the human mind, and of its great proneness to error; and also a disposition, even on points which seem the most clear, to listen to objections, and to consider nothing as involving in it our final interest but an HONEST HEART.

Nature has so made us, that an attachment must take place within us to opinions once formed; and it was proper that we should be so made, in order to prevent that levity and desultoriness of mind which must have been the consequence had we been ready to give up our opinions too easily and hastily. But this natural tendency, however wisely given us, is apt to extend its proper limits, and to render us unreasonably tenacious. It ought, therefore, like all our other natural propensities, to be carefully watched and guarded; and education should put us upon doing this. An observation before made should, in particular, be inculcated, "that all "mankind have hitherto been most tenacious "when most in the wrong, and reckoned them-"selves most enlightened when most in the "dark."—This is, indeed, a very mortifying fact but attention to it is necessary to cure that miserable pride and dogmaticalness which are some of the worst enemies to improvement.—Who is there that does not remember the time when he was entirely satisfied about points which deeper reflection has shewn to be above his comprehension? Who, for instance, does not remember a time when he would have wondered at the question, "why does water run down hill?" What ignorant man is there who is not persuaded that he understands this perfectly? But every *improved* man knows it to be a question he cannot answer; and what distinguishes him in this instance from the less improved part of mankind is his knowing, this. The like is true in numberless other instances. One of the best proofs of wisdom is a sense of our want of wisdom; and he who knows most possesses most of this sense.

In thinking of myself I derive some encouragement from this reflection. I now see, that I do not understand many points which once appeared to me very clear. The more I have inquired, the more sensible I have been growing of my own darkness; and a part of the history of my life is that which follows.

In early life I was struck with Bishop BUTLER's *Analogy of religion natural and revealed to the constitution and course of nature*. I reckon it happy for me that this book was one of the first that fell into my hands. It taught me the proper mode of reasoning on moral and religious subjects, and particularly the importance of paying a due regard to the imperfection of human knowledge. His sermons also, I then thought, and do still think, excellent. Next to *his* works, I have always been an admirer of the writings of Dr. CLARK. And I cannot help adding, however strange it may seem, that I owe much to the philosophical writings of Mr. HUME, which I likewise studied early in life. Though an enemy to his Scepticism, I have profited by it. By attacking, with great ability, every principle of truth and reason, he put me upon examining the ground upon which I stood, and taught me not hastily to take any thing for granted.—The first fruits of my reading and studies were laid before the public in a Treatise entitled, *A* REVIEW *of the principal Questions and Difficulties in Morals*. This publication has been followed by many others on various subjects.—And now, in the evening of a life devoted to inquiry and spent in endeavours (weak indeed and feeble) to serve the best interests, present and future, of mankind, I am waiting for the GREAT TEACHER, convinced that the order of nature is perfect; that infinite wisdom and goodness govern all things; and that Christianity comes from God: But at the same time puzzled by many difficulties, anxious for more light, and resting with full and constant assurance only on this ONE truth—That the practice of virtue is the duty and dignity of man; and, in all events, his wisest and safest course.

PARIS, January 30.

THE Marquis de la Fayette has returned from Philadelphia, and brought with him a young savage of twelve years old, to whom he proposes giving a very good education.

LONDON, February 17.

A gentleman who is but just returned from Paris, says, that the French ministry have offered the States of America two of their largest men of war, to be converted into trading ships for the China market, where the States of New England are determined to trade and import the goods of that country, without resorting for them to Europe.

Two additional companies of foot, for recruiting the troops on the coast of Africa, are embarked on board transports going to that quarter of the globe, which are to sail in a few days, under the command of commodore Thompson.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.

Friday and Saturday last arrived here the ships Harmony, Willet, from London; Grange, Robert, from Liverpool; Aurora, Curven, from L'Orient; and Dublin Packet, Alcorn, from Dublin. The latter had a passage of thirty days, the others about six weeks. The Dublin Packet brought three hundred and fifty passengers.

In the Harmony came passenger, Captain De Hart, late Master of the ship Union, from Lisbon, bound to this port; but being drove off the coast last winter, and he and his crew having subsisted thirty days upon fried leather, barnacles, &c. were taken up by a vessel bound to London.

Extract of a letter from Waterford, (Ireland)

February 12.

"Upwards of forty vessels are now in our harbour, victualling for Newfoundland, of which number thirteen are of our own nation, who wear the St. Patrick's flag (the field of which is white, with a St. Patrick's cross, and an harp in one quarter.) A Newfoundland Company is in contemplation to be established at this port, for which application will be made to the Legislature for a charter, though it is far from being certain that such an application would prove successful, as the trade and commerce of this kingdom is not intended to be cramped by any exclusive privileges to particular persons or societies, but laid open for the benefit of every enterprising individual adventurer. The Genevans continue our very good neighbours, and their manufactory, which is very curious, will bring great applause to the patriotic noblemen, &c. who procured them a settlement in this kingdom."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, February 14.

"Don Barcelo gives up, as we learn, the command of the squadron destined against Algiers, and the command is to be conferred on Don Antonio D'Acre.—The fleet takes a large quantity of artillery, which is now fitting in this arsenal."

A letter from Lisbon says, that the Queen has published an edict, that no American shall pay any duty in any of her ports, provided the ships are loaded with the productions of their own country only; and that no American ships shall be searched by any of her officers, when they are ready to get under sail—A privilege no ships of other nations have.

NEW-YORK, April 21.

Forgery, that bane of credit, commerce and confidence, is making a most alarming progress in these states.—Private notes of hand, final settlements, certificates, &c. demand the most minute investigation, or else may entail loss and perhaps ruin on the credulous and unwary. However humanity revolts at reflecting on the slight trespasses which incur the forfeit of a man's life in Europe, and however reluctantly we would have recourse to capital punishments to expiate crimes any why short of enormity, yet when we for a moment reflect on the pernicious consequences of forgery, we cannot but be of opinion, that this crime is too leniently treated here. After this, it is hardly necessary for us to observe, that we highly approve of the practice of the English in this respect.——Within these few years, there have been several instances of persons of exalted character—of the first connections and influence—having been found guilty of this crime, and having strained all there interest to procure a pardon, or mitigation of there punishment but all in vain—An inexorable ear was turned to their prayers, and death was the consequence—We need only instance Ryland, the Ferreaus, and Dr. Dodd:—As a firm conviction prevails there, that the signature that conveys pardon to a person guilty of forgery, is a death warrant to confidence in trade and commerce.

April 25. By authentic information from Connecticut, we learn, that a few weeks since a person on his travels through the town of Coventry in that State, stopped on a Saturday at the

nature. I mean, that there will be danger, when perſons ſo educated come to ſee the abſurdity of *ſome* of the opinions in which they have been educated, that they will become prejudiced againſt them *all*, and, conſequently, throw them *all* away, and run wild into ſcepticiſm and infidelity.—At preſent, in this part of the world, this is a very common event.

I am by no means qualified to give a juſt account of the particular method in which education ought to be conducted, ſo as to avoid theſe evils: That is, ſo as to render the mind free and unfettered; quick in diſcerning evidence, and prepared to follow it from whatever quarter and in whatever manner it may offer itſelf. But certain it is, that the beſt mode of education is that which does this moſt effectually; which guards beſt againſt filly prejudices; which inflames moſt with the love of truth; which diſpoſes moſt to ingenuity and fairneſs, and leaves the mind moſt ſenſible of its own need of farther information.—Had this been always the aim of education, mankind would now have been farther advanced.——It ſuppoſes, however, an *improved* ſtate of mankind; and when once it has taken place, it will quicken the progreſs of *improvement*.

I have in theſe obſervations expreſſed a diſlike of ſyſtems; but I have meant only to condemn that attachment to them as ſtandards of truth which has been too prevalent. It may be neceſſary in education to make uſe of them; or of books explaining them. But they ſhould be uſed only as guides and helps to inquiry. Inſtruction in them ſhould be attended with a fair exhibition of the evidence on both ſides of every queſtion; and care ſhould be taken to induce, as far as poſſible, a habit of believing only on an overbalance of evidence; and of proportioning aſſent in every caſe to the degree of that overbalance, without regarding authority, antiquity, ſingularity, novelty, or any of the prejudices which too commonly influence aſſent.——Nothing is ſo well fitted to produce this habit as the ſtudy of *Mathematics*. In theſe ſciences no one ever thinks of giving his aſſent to a propoſition till he can clearly underſtand it, and ſee it proved by a fair deduction from propoſitions previouſly underſtood and proved. In theſe ſciences the mind is inured to cloſe and patient attention; ſhewn the nature of juſt reaſoning; and taught to form diſtinct ideas, and to expect clear evidence in all caſes before belief. They furniſh, therefore, the beſt exerciſe for the intellectual powers, and the beſt defence againſt that credulity and precipitation and confuſion of ideas which are the common ſources of error.

There is, however, a danger to be avoided here. Mathematical ſtudies may abſorb the attention too much; and when they do, they contract the mind by rendering it incapable of thinking *at large*; by diſqualifying it for judging of any evidence except mathematical; and, conſequently, diſpoſing it to an unreaſonable ſcepticiſm on all ſubjects which admit not of ſuch evidence.—There have been many inſtances of this narrowneſs in Mathematicians.

But to return from this digreſſion.—I cannot help obſerving on this occaſion, with reſpect to CHRISTIANITY in particular, that education ought to lead to a habit of judging of it as it is in the code itſelf of Chriſtianity; that the doctrines it reveals ſhould be learnt only from a critical and fair inquiry into the ſenſe of this code; and that all inſtruction in it ſhould be a preparation for making this inquiry and a communication of aſſiſtance in examining into the proofs of its divine original, and in determining to what degree of evidence theſe proofs amount, after allowing every difficulty its juſt weight.—This has never yet been the practice among Chriſtians. The New-Teſtament has been reckoned hitherto an *inſufficient* ſtandard of Chriſtian Divinity; and, therefore, formularies of human invention, *pretending* to explain and define it (but in reality miſrepreſenting and diſhonouring it) have been ſubſtituted in its room; and teaching *theſe* has been called teaching *Chriſtianity*. And it is very remarkable, that in the *Engliſh* Univerſities no Lectures on the New-Teſtament are ever read, or even ſuffered to be read; and that, through all Chriſtendom, it is much leſs an object of attention than the *ſyſtems* and *creeds* which have been fathered upon it.

I will only add on this ſubject, that it is above all things neceſſary, while inſtruction is conveyed, to convey with it a ſenſe of the imbecility of the human mind, and of its great proneneſs to error; and alſo a diſpoſition, even on points which ſeem the moſt clear, to liſten to objections, and to conſider nothing as involving in it our final intereſt but an HONEST HEART.

Nature has ſo made us, that an attachment muſt take place within us to opinions once formed; and it was proper that we ſhould be ſo made, in order to prevent that levetiy and deſultorineſs of mind which muſt have been the conſequence had we been ready to give up our opinions too eaſily and haſtily. But this natural tendency, however wiſely given us, is apt to extend its proper limits, and to render us unreaſonably tenacious. It ought, therefore, like all our other natural propenſities, to be carefully watched and guarded; and education ſhould put us upon doing this. An obſervation before made ſhould, in particular, be inculcated, "that all "mankind have hitherto been moſt tenacious "when moſt in the wrong, and reckoned them-"ſelves moſt enlightened when moſt in the dark."—This is, indeed, a very mortifying fact but attention to it is neceſſary to cure that miſerable pride and dogmaticalneſs which are ſome of the worſt enemies to improvement.—Who is there that does not remember the time when he was entirely ſatisfied about points which deeper reflection has ſhewn to be above his comprehenſion? Who, for inſtance, does not remember a time when he would have wondered at the queſtion, "why does water run down hill?" What ignorant man is there who is not perſuaded that he underſtands this perfectly? But every *improved* man knows it to be a queſtion he cannot anſwer; and what diſtinguiſhes him in this inſtance from the leſs improved part of mankind is his knowing, this. The like is true in numberleſs other inſtances. One of the beſt proofs of wiſdom is a ſenſe of our want of wiſdom; and he who knows moſt poſſeſſes moſt of this ſenſe.

In thinking of myſelf I derive ſome encouragement from this reflection. I now ſee, that I do not underſtand many points which once appeared to me very clear. The more I have inquired, the more ſenſible I have been growing of my own darkneſs; and a part of the hiſtory of my life is that which follows.

In early life I was ſtruck with Biſhop BUTLER's *Analogy of religion natural and revealed to the conſtitution and courſe of nature*. I reckon it happy for me that this book was one of the firſt that fell into my hands. It taught me the proper mode of reaſoning on moral and religious ſubjects, and particularly the importance of paying a due regard to the imperfection of human knowledge. His ſermons alſo, I then thought, and do ſtill think, excellent. Next to *his* works, I have always been an admirer of the writings of Dr. CLARK. And I cannot help adding, however ſtrange it may ſeem, that I owe much to the philoſophical writings of Mr. HUME, which I likewiſe ſtudied early in life. Though an enemy to his Scepticiſm, I have profited by it. By attacking, with great ability, every principle of truth and reaſon, he put me upon examining the ground upon which I ſtood, and taught me not haſtily to take any thing for granted.—The firſt fruits of my reading and ſtudies were laid before the public in a Treatiſe entitled, *A* REVIEW *of the principal Queſtions and Difficulties in Morals*. This publication has been followed by many others on various ſubjects.—And now, in the evening of a life devoted to inquiry and ſpent in endeavours (weak indeed and feeble) to ſerve the beſt intereſts, preſent and future, of mankind, I am waiting for the GREAT TEACHER, convinced that the order of nature is perfect; that infinite wiſdom and goodneſs govern all things; and that Chriſtianity comes from God: But at the ſame time puzzled by many difficulties, anxious for more light, and reſting with full and conſtant aſſurance only on this ONE truth—That the practice of virtue is the duty and dignity of man; and, in all events, his wiſeſt and ſafeſt courſe.

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In the Harmony came paſſenger, Captain De Hart, late Maſter of the ſhip Union, from Liſbon, bound to this port; but being drove off the coaſt laſt winter, and he and his crew having ſubſiſted thirty days upon fried leather, barnacles, &c. were taken up by a veſſel bound to London.

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April 25. By authentic information from Connecticut, we learn, that a few weeks ſince a a perſon on his travels through the town of Coventry in that State, ſtopped on a Saturday at the

houſe of the Rev. Joſeph Huntington, D. D. and acquainted the Doctor that he had been preaching at Suſquehannah for a conſiderable time, was ſo unfortunate as to be drove from his poſſeſſions there by the Indians—that his property was deſtroyed by them—that he was then bound to the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts where he had ſome friends reſiding, and at the ſame time begged charity. The Doctor who is by no means a ſtranger to acts of Hoſpitality, was very liberal and charitable to the Clergyman, and invited him to ſtay and ſpend the Sabbath, as there would be an impropriety in his travelling the ſucceeding day; which invitation the ſtranger accepted.—The Doctor then requeſted his Brother-Clergyman, to aſſiſt him in the duties of his function, but he objected, and ſaid his clothes were not ſufficiently decent to appear in the pulpit. In order to obviate this difficulty, the Doctor offered him a ſuit of clothes which he had not long ſince received from the taylor, and deſired him to try them on, which he did, and found they ſuited very well. The objection being removed the Clergyman accordingly agreed to aſſiſt the Doctor the ſucceeding day; and deſired to be by himſelf that evening to ſtudy his diſcourſe: A fire was then made in his bed-chamber, where he repaired with his new garb, at the ſame time acquainting the Doctor that he muſt ſtudy until late at night, and hoped no noiſe which he might make would diſturb the repoſe of the family.——Sunday morning came, the adroit Clergyman was ſent for to breakfaſt, but to the great ſurpriſe of the family, he was not to be found—for during the night he had taken his exit, not forgetting the garment ſo well ſuited to his clerical dignity, and leaving behind him the following ſelect and well adapted text, prefixed at the top of the paper intended for his ſermon; "Ye ſhall ſeek me, and ſhall not find *me*; and where I am, *thither* ye cannot come." John 7. 34.

BOSTON, April 25.

The very ingenious Capt. Thomas Hutchins, Geographer-General to the United States, will, in a few days ſet out from Philadelphia, in order to accompliſh the neceſſary and important buſineſs of aſcertaining the territorial line, aſtronomically, between the United States and Pennſylvania, to the 43d degree of lat. which will determine the weſtern boundary of Pennſylvania, and of courſe, the eaſtern boundary of the United States, in that part of the globe. The commiſſioners from Virginia are to join him on the 16th of May next at the ſouthern boundary of Pennſylvania, and are to continue with him until the interſection of the great Ohio, which terminates the weſtern boundary of that Commonwealth.

Thurſday laſt arrived here Capt. Sampſon, in a ſhip from Bourdeaux, after a paſſage of 26 days.

Dr. Price's Obſervations on the American Revolution, are ſo replete with theoretic reaſoning, that it is worthy the peruſal of every American, who ought to have its dictates imprinted on his mind, as the remarks are ſacred, and to us, intereſting truths.

There has been exported into Halifax from the Continent, from the 3d of Auguſt, 1784, to the 8th of April, 1785, 305 Oxen, 1230 Sheep, and 60 Swine.

Thurſday next is appointed for the Execution of three convicts, now under Sentence of Death in the Goal in this Town.

NEWPORT, May 7.

Laſt Wedneſday being the anniverſary Election of ſupreme Magiſtrates, and other Officers, for the Government of this State, the following Gentlemen were elected to the Offices affixed to their reſpective Names, viz.

His EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM GREENE, Eſq;
GOVERNOR.

The Honorable JABEZ BOWEN, Eſq;
DEPUTY-GOVERNOR.

WELCOME ARNOLD, Eſq;
THOMAS WELLS, Eſq;
JOSEPH RUSSELL, Eſq;
RICHARD SEARLE, Eſq;
GIDEON MUMFORD, Eſq;
WILLIAM HAMMAND, Eſq;
GIDEON CLARKE, Eſq;
THOMAS G. HAZARD, Eſq;
JOHN COOKE, Eſq;
JOHN SMITH (of Glouceſter) Eſq;
} Aſſiſtants.

HENRY WARD, Eſq; Secretary.
WILLIAM CHANNING, Eſq; Attorney-General.
JOSEPH CLARKE, Eſq; General-Treaſurer.

Delegates to repreſent this State in Congreſs.

The Honorable JOHN BROWN, Eſq;
GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Eſq;
PAUL MUMFORD, Eſq;
PETER PHILLIPS, Eſq;

Deputies to repreſent the ſeveral Towns.

City of Newport, George Hazard, Eſq; Henry Marchant, Eſq; Col. George Champlin, Col. John Topham, Capt. Peleg Clarke, Mr. Daniel Maſon—*Providence*, Capt. Peleg Clarke, Mr. Daniel Maſon—*Providence*, John Jenckes, Eſq; Capt. Paul Allen, Major Charles Keen, Col. Jeremiah Olney—*Portſmouth*, Mr. Holder Chace, John Thurſton, Eſq; Col. Benjamin Hall, Mr. Benjamin Brownell—*Warwick*, Benjamin Greene, Eſq; Mr. Thomas Remmington, Col. Benjamin Arnold—*Weſterly*, Col. Joſeph Noyes, Capt. Walter White—*New-Shoreham*, Edward Sands, Eſq; Capt. William Littlefield—*North-Kingſtown*, Mr. Ezekiel Gardner, jun. Mr. John Allen—*South-Kingſtown*, Rouſe J. Helme, Eſq; Captain Rowland Browne—*Eaſt-Greenwich*, Col. Archibald Crary, Benjamin Tillinghaſt, Eſq;—*Jamestown*, Rowland Robinſon, Eſq; Capt. Samuel Carr—*Smithfield*, Mr. Stephen Arnold, jun. Major William Aldrich—*ſituate* Rufus Hopkins, Eſq; William Weſt, Eſq;—*Glouceſter*, Daniel Owen, Eſq; Mr. Simon Smith—*Charlestown*, Brigadier-General Joſeph Stanton, James Congdon (the 2d) Eſq;—*Weſt-Greenwich*, Samuel Hopkins, Eſq; Mr. Pardon Tillinghaſt—*Coventry*, Jeremiah Fenner, Eſq; Major Iſaac Johnſon—*Exeter*, Hopton Wilcox, Eſq; Capt. Job Wilcox—*Middletown*, Mr. Nicholas Eaſton, Mr. Thomas Coggeſhall—*Briſtol*, Hon. William Bradford, Eſq; Capt. Stephen Smith—*Tiverton*, Capt. Nath. Briggs, Capt. Benjamin Howland—*Little-Compton*, Capt. William Ladd, Mr. William Brown—*Warren*, Brigadier-General Nathan Miller, Major Robert Carr—*Cumberland*, Col. James Lovett, Mr. Jotham Carpenter—*Richmond*, James Sheldon, Eſq; Mr. Thomas James—*Cranſton*, Capt. William Field, Mr. Iſrael Gorton—*Hopkinton*, Capt. Oliver Davis, Capt. Thomas Wells, (the 2d)—*Johnſton*, Peleg Williams, Eſq; Mr. Iſaac Fenn—*North-Providence*, Eleck Hopkins, Eſq; Mr. Edward Smith—*Barrington*, Joſiah Humphry, Eſq; Samuel Allen, Eſq;—*Foſter*, John Williams, Eſq; Mr. William Tyler.

The Hon. WILLIAM BRADFORD, Eſq; was choſen Speaker, and BENJAMIN BOURNE, Eſq; Clerk.

The following Gentlemen were alſo choſen by the General Aſſembly to the Offices affixed to their reſpective Names, viz.

William Richmond, Eſq; Chief, Chriſtopher Ellery, Eſq; 2d, Timothy Waterhouſe, Eſq; 3d, Thomas Sherman, Eſq; 4th, Henry Bliſs, Eſq; 5th *Juſtice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and General Seſſions of the Peace within and for the County of Newport.*

Richard Steer, Eſq; Chief, Jeremiah Whipple, Eſq; 2d, Caleb Aldrich, Eſq; 3d, Caleb Fiſk, Eſq; 4th, Caleb Harris, Eſq; 5th *Juſtice of the Inferior Court, &c. for the County of Providence.*

Carder Hazard, Eſq; Chief, Edward Perry, Eſq; 2d, Joſeph Hoxſie, Eſq; 3d, Robert Stanton, Eſq; 4th, Sylveſter Gardner, Eſq; 5th *Juſtice of the Inferior Court, &c. for the County of Waſhington.*

John Child, Eſq; Chief, John Uſher, Eſq; 2d, William T. Miller, Eſq; 3d, Elkanah Humphreys, Eſq; 4th, John Waldron, Eſq; 5th *Juſtice of the Inferior Court, &c. for the County of Briſtol.*

Stephen Potter, Eſq; Chief, Rufus Spencer, Eſq; 2d, Thomas Rice, Eſq; 3d, Thomas Gorton, Eſq; 4th, William Greene, (Son of Phillip) Eſq; 5th *Juſtice of the Inferior Court, &c. for the County of Kent.*

John Foſter, Eſq; *Judge of the Court of Admiralty, within and throughout the State.*

Clerks of the Superior Court.

For the County of Newport, Walter Channing, Eſq;—*For the County of Waſhington*, Nathaniel Holmes, jun. Eſq;—*For the County of Briſtol*, Jonathan Ruſſel, Eſq;—*For the County of Kent*, Andrew Boyd, Eſq;

Clerks of the Inferior Court.

For the County of Newport, Conſtant Taber, Eſq;—*For the County of Providence*, Arthur Fenner, jun. Eſq;—*For the County of Waſhington*, George H. Peckham, Eſq;—*For the County of Briſtol*, Daniel Bradford, Eſq;—*For the County of Kent*, Hopkins Cooke, Eſq;

Sheriffs.

For the County of Newport, William Davis, Eſq;—*Providence*, Ephraim Bowen, jun. Eſq;—*Waſhington*, Beriah Brown, Eſq;—*Briſtol*, Richard Smith, Eſq;—*Kent*, Richard Fry, Eſq;

Intendants of Trade.

For the Port of Newport, Thomas Rumreill, Eſq;—*Providence*, Henry Ward, Eſq;—*Briſtol*, Jonathan Ruſſell, Eſq;—*Eaſt-Greenwich*, Stephen Mumford, Eſq;

Collectors of Impoſt.

For the County of Newport, Robert Crooke, Eſq;—*Providence*, Eleck Hopkins, Eſq;—*Waſhington*, George Thomas, (Son of Samuel) Eſq;—*Briſtol*, William Barton, Eſq;

Chriſtopher Ellery, Eſq; *is appointed Public Notary for the City and County of Newport, and* Samuel Chace, Eſq; *Public Notary for the Town and County of Providence.*

James M. Varnum, Eſq; *is appointed Major-General of the Militia of the State*—Nathan Miller, Eſq; *Brigadier-General, for the Counties of Newport and Briſtol*—Chriſtopher Lippet, Eſq; *Ditto for the County of Providence*—Joſeph Stanton, jun. Eſq; *Ditto for the County of Waſhington*—Thomas Holden, Eſq; *Ditto for the County of Kent*—Archibald Crary, Eſq; *Adjutant-General*—Ephraim Bowen, jun. Eſq; *Quarter-Maſter General*—Charles Holden, Eſq; *Commiſſary-General*—Iſaac Senter, Eſq; *Phyſician and Purveyor-General.*

On Tueſday laſt died in this City, Mrs. REBECCAH GOUGH, Wife of JOHN GOUGH, Eſquire, of South-Carolina—A Lady, who, during her Reſidence in this Place, merited every Mark of Eſteem and Friendſhip from all, who were acquainted with her.

Her Remains, on the Friday following, were reſpectfully attended to Trinity Church, where the funeral Service was read, and a Sermon adapted to the ſolemn Occaſion delivered to a numerous Audience, after which they were interred in a private Family Tomb.

DEATHS—At Portſmouth, Mrs. RUTH FREEBORN, Wife of Mr. BENJAMIN FREEBORN.

—In this City, Mr. JOHN STEVENS, Son of Mr. [illegible]

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, May 7.*

INWARD ENTRIES, *From*

Sloop Friendſhip, O. Reed, Hiſpaniola.
Brigantine Happy, C. Allen, Ditto.
Sloop Olive Branch, J. Warren, Demarara.

CLEARED, *For*

Schooner Mackrel, J. Hennrick, Fiſhing.
Sloop Betſy, Z. Grinnell, St. Euſtatia.
Schooner Betſy, T. Jones, North-Carolina.
Sloop Sally, N. Miller, Fiſhing.

THE Committee of the Second Congregational Society, late under the paſtoral Care of the Rev. Ezra Stiles, D. D. inform, that a Diſtribution of the Pews in the Meeting-Houſe will be made on Wedneſday next, at 10 o'Clock.—All concerned therein are requeſted then to attend at ſaid Meeting-Houſe.

Newport, May 7, 1785.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY the 10th inſtant, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. for the Benefit of the Underwriters, at SAMUEL FOWLER & SONS Store,

Sundry damaged Goods imported in the Brigantine London, Capt. Francis Macy.

Newport, May 7, 1785.

Thomas Howland

BEGS Leave to return his beſt Thanks to his Old Cuſtomers and the Public in general for their paſt Favours, and to inform them, that he has juſt received by the laſt Veſſels from London, a well choſen Aſſortment of European GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he will ſell on as reaſonable Terms as at any Shop or Store in the State.

Indian Corn, Flax-Seed, Bees-Wax, Bayberry-Wax, tried Tallow, Orders on the Impoſt-Office, and many Kinds of Country Produce taken in pay for any of the above Goods.

Alſo Weſt-India Goods as uſual.

Juſt imported from LONDON, and now ſelling by

BREESE & MALBONE,

At the Shop lately improved by Meſſrs. MASON & MALBONE.

BROADCLOTHS,
Caſſimeres,
Wiltons,
Serges,
Sattinets,
Shalloons,
Calimancoes,
Tammies,
Royal Ribb,
Jeans,
Fuſtians,
Ruſſia Drab,
Marſellies Quilting,
Drawboys,
Calicoes,
Iriſh Linens,
Checks,
Sheeting,
Diaper Table-Cloths,
A great Variety of black and white Gauzes,
Lawns and Muſlins,
Black Sattins,
Luteſtrings,
Black and white Mode,
Sarſnets,
Silk Stockings,
Silk and Cotton ditto,
Cotton and Thread ditto,
Sattinet Shoes,
Elegant Silk Watch Strings
Leather Back Gammon Tables,
Raiſins,
Currants,
Loaf Sugar,

ALSO,

An Aſſortment of HARD-WARE.

Orders on the Impoſt-Office taken for any of the above Articles.

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOHN WILLIAMS,

In BROAD-STREET, on the loweſt Terms, WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

A COMPLETE Aſſortment of Saddlery, conſiſting of plated Stirrups of different Sorts; plated ſingle eye'd Portſmouth, Branch and Bredoon Bitts; ditto common Curbs; Spoon check'd and ſquare ditto, ditto plated ſnaffle; plated Spurs and Bridle Buckles; beſt tin'd three bar'd ridge ſide Stirrups, ditto ſnaffle three bar'd burniſh'd bottom ditto; ſtrait ſide and ſwivel'd Stirrups; Womens' ditto of ſeveral Sorts; poliſh'd ſharp curb and bredoon Bitts; tin'd double rein'd ditto, and ſnaffles ditto of all Sorts; a great Variety of Staples and Plates, plated ditto; Silver waſh'd Bridle Buckles; tuft Nails, girth, flat, and inlet Sets of all Sizes; clout Nails and Tacks; ſtraining diaper girth and ſurſingle Webb; Chaiſe Livery Lace, orris ditto; Womens' Bridle Reins and ſaddle Fringes of different Colours.

He alſo carries on SADDLING and HARNESS-MAKING in all its Branches, as well for Exportation as for domeſtic Conſumption.

TO BE SOLD, very reaſonably, the HULL of a Veſſel juſt launched, having her Carpenters and Joiners Work completed, of the following Dimenſions, 50 Feet Keel, 20 Feet Beam, and 8 Feet Hole. Inquire of JACOB ISAACKS, Broker, in Newport.

To be LET, and entered on immediately,

THE commodious and well finiſhed Dwelling-Houſe, belonging to Capt. John Warren, on Eaſton's Point, together with the Wharf, Stores, and Stable. For further Particulars inquire of the Printer.

Newport, April 20, 1785.

house of the Rev. Joseph Huntington, D. D. and acquainted the Doctor that he had been preaching at Susquehannah for a considerable time, was so unfortunate as to be drove from his possessions there by the Indians—that his property was destroyed by them—that he was then bound to the state of Massachusetts where he had some friends residing, and at the same time begged charity. The Doctor who is by no means a stranger to acts of Hospitality, was very liberal and charitable to the Clergyman, and invited him to stay and spend the Sabbath, as there would be an impropriety in his travelling the succeeding day; which invitation the stranger accepted.—The Doctor then requested his Brother-Clergyman, to assist him in the duties of his function, but he objected, and said his clothes were not sufficiently decent to appear in the pulpit. In order to obviate this difficulty, the Doctor offered him a suit of clothes which he had not long since received from the taylor, and desired him to try them on, which he did, and found they suited very well. The objection being removed the Clergyman accordingly agreed to assist the Doctor the succeeding day; and desired to be by himself that evening to study his discourse: A fire was then made in his bedchamber, where he repaired with his new garb, at the same time acquainting the Doctor that he must study until late at night, and hoped no noise which he might make would disturb the repose of the family.——Sunday morning came, the adroit Clergyman was sent for to breakfast, but to the great surprise of the family, he was not to be found—for during the night he had taken his exit, not forgetting the garment so well suited to his clerical dignity, and leaving behind him the following select and well adapted text, prefixed at the top of the paper intended for his sermon; "Ye shall seek me, and shall not find *me*; and where I am, *thither* ye cannot come." John 7. 34.

B O S T O N, April 25.

The very ingenious Capt. Thomas Hutchins, Geographer-General to the United States, will, in a few days set out from Philadelphia, in order to accomplish the necessary and important business of ascertaining the territorial line, astronomically, between the United States and Pennsylvania, to the 43d degree of lat. which will determine the western boundary of Pennsylvania, and of course, the eastern boundary of the United States, in that part of the globe. The commissioners from Virginia are to join him on the 16th of May next at the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, and are to continue with him until the intersection of the great Ohio, which terminates the western boundary of that Commonwealth.

Thursday last arrived here Capt. Sampson, in a ship from Bourdeaux, after a passage of 26 days.

Dr. Price's Observations on the American Revolution, are so replete with theoretic reasoning, that it is worthy the perusal of every American, who ought to have its dictates imprinted on his mind, as the remarks are sacred, and to us interesting truths.

There has been exported into Halifax from the Continent, from the 3d of August, 1784, to the 8th of April, 1785, 305 Oxen, 1230 Sheep, and 60 Swine.

Thursday next is appointed for the Execution of three convicts, now under Sentence of Death in the Goal in this Town.

N E W P O R T, May 7.

Last Wednesday being the anniversary Election of Supreme Magistrates, and other Officers, for the Government of this State, the following Gentlemen were elected to the Offices affixed to their respective Names, viz.

His EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM GREENE, Esq;
GOVERNOR.

The Honorable JABEZ BOWEN, Esq;
DEPUTY-GOVERNOR.

WELCOME ARNOLD, Esq;
THOMAS WELLS, Esq;
JOSEPH RUSSELL, Esq;
RICHARD SEARLE, Esq;
GIDEON MUMFORD, Esq;
WILLIAM HAMMAND, Esq;
GIDEON CLARKE, Esq;
THOMAS G. HAZARD, Esq;
JOHN COOKE, Esq;
JOHN SMITH (of Glouceſter) Esq;
} Assistants.

HENRY WARD, Esq; Secretary.
WILLIAM CHANNING, Esq; Attorney-General.
JOSEPH CLARKE, Esq; General-Treasurer.

Delegates to represent this State in Congress.

The Honorable JOHN BROWN, Esq;
GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Esq;
PAUL MUMFORD, Esq;
PETER PHILLIPS, Esq;

Deputies to represent the several Towns.

City of Newport, George Hazard, Esq; Henry Marchant, Esq; Col. George Champlin, Col. John Topham, Capt. Peleg Clarke, Mr. Daniel Mason—*Providence*, John Jenckes, Esq; Capt. Paul Allen, Major Charles Keen, Col. Jeremiah Olney—*Portsmouth*, Mr. Holder Chace, John Thurston, Esq; Col. Benjamin Hall, Mr. Benjamin Brownell—*Warwick*, Benjamin Greene, Esq; Mr. Thomas Remmington, Col. Benjamin Arnold—*Westerly*, Col. Joseph Noyes, Capt. Walter White—*New-Shoreham*, Edward Sands, Esq; Capt. William Littlefield—*North-Kingstown*, Mr. Ezekiel Gardner, jun. Mr. John Allen—*South-Kingstown*, Rouse J. Helme, Esq; Captain Rowland Browne—*East-Greenwich*, Col. Archibald Crary, Benjamin Tillinghast, Esq;—*Jamestown*, Rowland Robinson, Esq; Capt. Samuel Carr—*Smithfield*, Mr. Stephen Arnold, jun. Major William Aldrich—*situate* Rufus Hopkins, Esq; William West, Esq;—*Glouceſter*, Daniel Owen, Esq; Mr. Simon Smith—*Charlestown*, Brigadier-General Joseph Stanton, James Congdon (the 2d) Esq;—*West-Greenwich*, Samuel Hopkins, Esq; Mr. Pardon Tillinghast—*Coventry*, Jeremiah Fenner, Esq; Major Isaac Johnson—*Exeter*, Hopson Wilcox, Esq; Capt. Job Wilcox—*Middletown*, Mr. Nicholas Easton, Mr. Thomas Coggeshall—*Bristol*, Hon. William Bradford, Esq; Capt. Stephen Smith—*Tiverton*, Capt. Nath. Briggs, Capt. Benjamin Howland—*Little-Compton*, Capt. William Ladd, Mr. William Brown—*Warren*, Brigadier-General Nathan Miller, Major Robert Carr—*Cumberland*, Col. James Lovett, Mr. Jotham Carpenter—*Richmond*, James Sheldon, Esq; Mr. Thomas James—*Cranston*, Capt. William Field, Mr. Israel Gorton—*Hopkinton*, Capt. Oliver Davis, Capt. Thomas Wells, (the 2d)—*Johnston*, Peleg Williams, Esq; Mr. Isaac Fitch—*North-Providence*, Eleck Hopkins, Esq; Mr. Edward Smith—*Barrington*, Josiah Humphry, Esq; Samuel Allen, Esq;—*Foster*, John Williams, Esq; Mr. William Tyler.

The Hon. WILLIAM BRADFORD, Esq; was chosen Speaker, and BENJAMIN BOURNE, Esq; Clerk.

The following Gentlemen were also chosen by the General Assembly to the Offices affixed to their respective Names, viz.

William Richmond, Esq; Chief, Christopher Ellery, Esq; 2d, Timothy Waterhouse, Esq; 3d, Thomas Shearman, Esq; 4th, Henry Bliss, Esq; 5th *Justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace within and for the County of Newport.*

Richard Steer, Esq; Chief, Jeremiah Whipple, Esq; 2d, Caleb Aldrich, Esq; 3d, Caleb Fisk, Esq; 4th, Caleb Harris, Esq; 5th *Justice of the Inferior Court, &c. for the County of Providence.*

Carder Hazard, Esq; Chief, Edward Perry, Esq; 2d, Joseph Hoxsie, Esq; 3d, Robert Stanton, Esq; 4th, Sylvester Gardner, Esq; 5th *Justice of the Inferior Court, &c. for the County of Washington.*

John Child, Esq; Chief, John Usher, Esq; 2d, William T. Miller, Esq; 3d, Elkanah Humphrey, Esq; 4th, John Waldron, Esq; 5th *Justice of the Inferior Court, &c. for the County of Bristol.*

Stephen Potter, Esq; Chief, Rufus Spencer, Esq; 2d, Thomas Rice, Esq; 3d, Thomas Gorton, Esq; 4th, William Greene, (Son of Phillip) Esq; 5th *Justice of the Inferior Court, &c. for the County of Kent.*

John Foster, Esq; *Judge of the Court of Admiralty, within and throughout the State.*

Clerks of the Superior Court.

For the County of Newport, Walter Channing, Esq;—*For the County of Washington*, Nathaniel Helme, jun. Esq;—*For the County of Bristol*, Jonathan Russel, Esq;—*For the County of Kent*, Andrew Boyd, Esq;

Clerks of the Inferior Court.

For the County of Newport, Constant Taber, Esq;—*For the County of Providence*, Arthur Fenner, jun. Esq;—*For the County of Washington*, George H. Peckham, Esq;—*For the County of Bristol*, Daniel Bradford, Esq;—*For the County of Kent*, Hopkins Cooke, Esq;

Sheriffs.

For the County of Newport, William Davis, Esq;—*Providence*, Ephraim Bowen, jun. Esq;—*Washington*, Beriah Brown, Esq;—*Bristol*, Richard Smith, Esq;—*Kent*, Richard Fry, Esq;

Intendants of Trade.

For the Port of Newport, Thomas Rumreill, Esq;—*Providence*, Henry Ward, Esq;—*Bristol*, Jonathan Russell, Esq;—*East-Greenwich*, Stephen Mumford, Esq;

Collectors of Impost.

For the County of Newport, Robert Crooke, Esq;—*Providence*, Eleck Hopkins, Esq;—*Washington*, George Thomas, *(Son of Samuel)* Esq;—*Bristol*, William Barton, Esq;

Christopher Ellery, Esq; *is appointed Public Notary for the City and County of Newport, and* Samuel Chace, Esq; *Public Notary for the Town and County of Providence.*

James M. Varnum, Esq; *is appointed Major-General of the Militia of the State*—Nathan Miller, Esq; *Brigadier-General, for the Counties of Newport and Bristol*—Christopher Lippet, Esq; *Ditto for the County of Providence*—Joseph Stanton, jun. Esq; *Ditto for the County of Washington*—Thomas Holden, Esq; *Ditto for the County of Kent*—Archibald Crary, Esq; *Adjutant-General*—Ephraim Bowen, jun. Esq; *Quarter-Master General*—Charles Holden, Esq; *Commissary-General*—Isaac Senter, Esq; *Physician and Purveyor-General.*

On Tuesday last died in this City, Mrs. REBECCAH GOUGH, Wife of JOHN GOUGH, Esquire, of South-Carolina—A Lady, who, during her Residence in this Place, merited every Mark of Esteem and Friendship from all, who were acquainted with her.

Her Remains, on the Friday following, were respectfully attended to Trinity Church, where the funeral Service was read, and a Sermon adapted to the solemn Occasion delivered to a numerous Audience, after which they were interred in a private Family Tomb.

DEATHS—At Portsmouth, Mrs. RUTH FREEBORN, Wife of Mr. BENJAMIN FREEBORN.

—In this City, Mr. JOHN STEVENS, Son of Mr. THOMAS STEVENS.—Mr. JAMES PECKHAM.

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, May 7.*

INWARD ENTRIES, *From*

Sloop Friendship, O. Reed, Hispaniola.
Brigantine Happy, C. Allen, Ditto.
Sloop Olive Branch, J. Warren, Demarara.

CLEARED, *For*

Schooner Mackrel, J. Hennrick, Fishing.
Sloop Betsy, Z. Grinnell, St. Eustatia.
Schooner Betsy, T. Jones, North-Carolina.
Sloop Sally, N. Miller, Fishing.

THE Committee of the Second Congregational Society, late under the pastoral Care of the Rev. Ezra Stiles, D. D. inform, that a Distribution of the Pews in the Meeting-House will be made on Wednesday next, at 10 o'Clock.—All concerned therein are requested then to attend at said Meeting-House.

Newport, May 7, 1785.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY the 10th instant, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. for the Benefit of the Underwriters, at SAMUEL FOWLER & SONS Store,

Sundry damaged Goods imported in the Brigantine London, Capt. Francis Macy.

Newport, May 7, 1785.

Thomas Howland

BEGS Leave to return his best Thanks to his Old Customers and the Public in general for their past Favours, and to inform them, that he has just received by the last Vessels from London, a well chosen Assortment of European GOODS, suitable for the Season, which he will sell on as reasonable Terms as at any Shop or Store in the State.

Indian Corn, Flax-Seed, Bees-Wax, Bayberry-Wax, tried Tallow, Orders on the Impost-Office, and many Kinds of Country Produce taken in pay for any of the above Goods.

Also West-India Goods as usual.

Just imported from LONDON, and now selling by

BREESE & MALBONE,

At the Shop lately improved by Messrs. MASON & MALBONE.

BROADCLOTHS,
Cassimeres,
Wiltons,
Serges,
Sattinets,
Shalloons,
Calimancoes,
Tammies,
Royal Ribb,
Jeans,
Fustians,
Russia Drab,
Marseilles Quilting,
Drawboys,
Calicoes,
Irish Linens,
Checks,
Sheeting,
Diaper Table-Cloths,
A great Variety of black and white Gauzes,
Lawns and Muslins,
Black Sattins,
Lutestrings,
Black and white Mode,
Sarsnets,
Silk Stockings,
Silk and Cotton ditto,
Cotton and Thread ditto,
Sattinet Shoes,
Elegant Silk Watch Strings
Leather Back Gammon Tables,
Raisins,
Currants,
Loaf Sugar,

ALSO,

An Assortment of HARD-WARE.

Orders on the Impost-Office taken for any of the above Articles.

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOHN WILLIAMS,

In BROAD-STREET, on the lowest Terms, WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

A COMPLETE Assortment of Saddlery, consisting of plated Stirrups of different Sorts; plated single eye'd Portsmouth, Branch and Bredoon Bitts; ditto common Curbs; Spoon check'd and square ditto, ditto plated snaffle; plated Spurs and Bridle Buckles; best tin'd three bar'd ridge side Sturrups, ditto snaffle three bar'd burnish'd bottom ditto; strait side and swivel'd Stirrups; Womens' ditto of several Sorts; polish'd sharp curb and bredoon Bitts; tin'd double rein'd ditto, and snaffles ditto of all Sorts; a great Variety of Staples and Plates, plated ditto; Silver wash'd Bridle Buckles; tuft Nails, girth, flat, and inlet Sets of all Sizes; clout Nails and Tacks; straining diaper girth and surfingle Webb; Chaise Livery Lace, orris ditto; Womens' Bridle Reins and saddle Fringes of different Colours.

He also carries on SADDLING and HARNESS-MAKING in all its Branches, as well for Exportation as for domestic Consumption.

TO BE SOLD, very reasonably, the HULL of a Vessel just launched, having her Carpenters and Joiners Work completed, of the following Dimensions, 50 Feet Keel, 20 Feet Beam, and 8 Feet Hole. Inquire of JACOB ISAACKS, Broker, in Newport.

To be LET, and entered on immediately,

THE commodious and well finished Dwelling-House, belonging to Capt. John Warren, on Easton's Point, together with the Wharf, Stores, and Stable. For further Particulars inquire of the Printer.

Newport, April 20, 1785.

JOHN HANDY
Has to ſell for Caſh,
Molaſſes of the beſt Quality, by the ſingle Hogſhead or larger Quantity, and excellent Sugars, by the Barrel.
Newport, April 30, 1785.

To be SOLD cheap, by
THOMAS PECKHAM,
A Number of Three Years old PEACH TREES, Part of which are inoculated with the choiceſt Fruit.
Newport, April 29, 1785.

Juſt imported from London, and now ſelling by

Walter Eaſton,

Next Door below the Brick-Market,
A Very neat and general Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, ſuitable for the Spring and Summer, at as low a Rate as can be purchaſed in the State.—He returns his beſt Thanks to his former Cuſtomers, and hopes he ſhall be able to evince them, and all who favour him with their Cuſtom in future, that his Aſſertions are juſt.
N. B. Flax Seed, Indian Corn, Cheeſe, Wool, and Orders on the Impoſt-Office, taken in pay for any of the above Articles.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons, that have any lawful Claims or Demands againſt the Eſtate of STEPHEN BROWNELL, late of Little-Compton, deceaſed, to exhibit them for Settlement: And all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment, to
GEORGE BROWNELL, } Executors.
STEPHEN BROWNELL, }
Little Compton, April 28, 1785.

George Gibbs

HAS for Sale at his Store next northward of his Dwelling-Houſe, in Thames-ſtreet, cheap for Caſh, a complete Aſſortment of European GOODS, ſuitable for all Seaſons.

TO BE SOLD,
THE real Eſtate of James Nixon, late of Newport, Gardener, deceaſed, conſiſting of a Lot of Land, ſituate in Newport, upon the Hill, about Four Acres; and a Manſion-Houſe in Marlborough ſtreet, with the Land whereon the ſame ſtands, having Two Shops and a Stable thereon; the whole, if the Purchaſer chooſes, will be ſold together, or if it be more convenient to him, the Two Shops and Stable with a Part of the Land in Marlborough ſtreet, will be ſold ſeparately from the Lot with the Dwelling-Houſe. For Conditions apply to
GEORGE SEARS,
Attorney to the Heirs.
March 12, 1785.

A HOUSE to be Let for a Term of Years, or to be Sold on reaſonable Terms for Weſt India Goods, containing 9 Rooms, with a Store, Stable, Garden, and a good Well of Water.—Alſo to be Sold Barbados Sugar, by the Hogſhead or Barrel, and Barbados Rum by the Hogſhead, of the firſt Quality.—Inquire of JACOB [illegible] in Newport.

SALT,
Suitable for the NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERY,
To be SOLD, by
BROWN & BENSON,
By the large or ſmall Quantity.
THEY will alſo exchange Salt for Codfiſh, to be delivered the enſuing Fall. Fiſhermen, or others, who incline to contract, may be ſupplied with the Salt on good Terms.
Providence, April 20, 1785.

Chriſtopher Champlin
Has to ſell, at his Store, for CASH,
WINDOW GLASS,
by the Box, 8 by 6—9 by 7—and 10 by 8.
Newport, April 2, 1785.

TO be Sold cheap, two large new KETTLES, for the manufacture of Potaſh. Inquire of the Printer.

IMPORTED BY

Martin Benſon,

In the Ships Waſhington, Capt. Smith, the Hope, Capt. Whipple, the Maria, Capt. Moores, from London, and the Brig Waſhington, Capt. Gardner, from Copenhagen.
A Complete Aſſortment of European GOODS, among which are a Variety of Piece Goods, Hard-Ware, Nails, Window Glaſs, Duck, Cordage, Bar Iron, and choice Bohea Tea by the Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity, and now ſelling at his Store, in Thames-ſtreet, No. 269, Wholeſale and Retail, cheap for Caſh.
Alſo choice Connecticut Beef and Pork by the Barrel.
Wanted the Hull of a Veſſel between 60 and 90 Tons burthen, for which good Pay will be made.

THE Hon. Judge of Probate for the City of Newport, having appointed the Subſcribers Commiſſioners, and allowed Six Months to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of Capt. JOHN H. FRIERS, late of Newport aforeſaid, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; we do hereby notify the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate, that their Claims will be received by either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within the above-ſaid Time. THOMAS TEW,
WALTER NICHOLS.
Newport, April 9, 1785.

TO BE SOLD, BY
ETHAN CLARKE,
At his Store on his Wharf,
WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum; Sugar and Molaſſes by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Rice by the Caſk or Hundred; Indigo by the Hundred or Dozen; German and Engliſh Steel; Bar-Iron; Ruſſia Duck; Flour; Indian Corn; White Beans, &c. &c.—All cheaper for Caſh than can really be afforded.
Alſo Anchors of any Size.
Newport, March 24 1785.

CASH, and the higheſt Price, given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS at the Printing-Office.

GEORGE GIBBS
HAS for Sale, at the Stores, on his Wharf, a conſtant Supply of new Philadelphia ſuperfine and common FLOUR and Philadelphia Bar-Iron aſorted—Tea by the Cheſt, or ſmaller Quantity—Liſbon Wines, by the Quarter Caſk—Cordage of all Sizes—Coarſe and fine Salt—Weſt-India and New-England Rum, Melaſſes, Coffee and Ginger, by the Hogſhead, Tierce, or Barrel.

TO BE SOLD, BY
ROBERT STODDARD,
At his Store, two Doors below Baniſter's Wharf, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, the following Articles, viz.

MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, and Liſbon,	Wines.
Jamaica Spirits,	
Weſt-India Rum,	
New-England Ditto,	
Brandy,	
Draught and Caſe Geneva,	
Hyſon, Souſhong, and Bohea,	Teas.
Mace,	
Nutmegs,	
Cloves,	
Alſpice,	
Pepper and Ginger,	
Loaf and brown Sugars,	
Figs, Currants, and Raiſins,	
Chocolate,	
Coffee,	
Rice,	
Oil,	
Muſtard,	
Hair Powder & Starch,	
Soap and Candles,	
Copperas,	
Allum,	
Snuff in Bottles and Bladders,	
Wrapping Paper,	
Indigo,	
Pipes by the Groſs,	
Powder and Shot,	
A Variety of well aſorted Queen's and Glaſs Ware.	

ALSO,
A Quantity of ſuperfine and common Flour, and good ſhip Connell, which will be diſpoſed of at the loweſt Rate.
Newport, March 7, 1785.

TO BE SOLD, BY
WALTER EASTON,
At his Shop, next Door South of the Bricks Market,
JAMAICA Spirits by the Hogſhead, Barrel, and Gallon,
Weſt-India Rum, Ditto, per Ditto.
New-England Rum, by the Barrel and Gallon,
Brandy by the Anchor or Gallon,
Bohea Tea by the Hundred or Dozen,
Sugars by the Barrel,
Indian Corn, and Orders on the Impoſt-Office taken in pay for any of the above Articles.
Newport, April 16, 1785.

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of FRANCIS MALBONE, late of this City, Merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Claims; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to
FRANCIS MALBONE, Adminiſtrator.
March 12, 1785.

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In behalf of the Heirs,
FRANCIS MALBONE.
Newport, 26th March, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,
A genteel fall-back CHAISE.
Inquire of the Printer.

To be SOLD,
A Houſe and Lot of Land, about 1 Mile from the Court-Houſe, in Newport, on the Main-Road—there is a good Cellar and Well of Water on the ſame. Inquire of JAMES WEAVER

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